

# ALUMNAE NEWS

OF THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

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## REPORT ON STANDARDIZATION OF COLLEGES

By Miss Julia Dameron

The question of where one shall go to college is one of grave significance and importance, for the choice of one's college determines the standards and ideals which are to influence most powerfully the entire life. Let us quote from the London Times.—“We take with us in our lives and memories the very best of the university, and we are to represent that very best in every community into which we enter. The standards that the university has set for us will continue to be our guides. They can never grow old or old-fashioned. They are like the classics of literature which treat of the great fundamental truths of human life, what Sainte-Beuve called ‘contemporaries of every age’.” Since these things are so, it is very important that we select a college with high standards, that we have our characters formed in a college that stands for accuracy and thoroughness, for sincerity and truth.

In respect to material things, such as foods and drugs, the United States assists us in making our choice by its pure food and pure drug laws. Such regulations are approved by every honest citizen, for the desire to protect and strengthen the body is a worthy one, but “the life is more than the food, and the body than the raiment”. How much greater crime it is then to adulterate the mind and soul than to adulterate the body! Yet, in spite of this truth, the question of national supervision of institutions of higher learning is one of most recent development, or to be more exact, the problem of national supervision is now being developed. As an illustration of the interest that is now being shown in this matter, let us note in part what ex-President William H. Taft said before the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association last February in Cincinnati:

“What we need in the country is an opportunity for standardization and comparison of school systems in the different states and cities. This, I think, we might have by establishing what Washington recommended—a national university in Washington.

“The Bureau of Education might well be enlarged into a university, which should not be a teaching university, but one with a corps of experts who could offer to the people of all the states and the people of all local communities the opportunity of having their respective school systems examined and reported on as to proper scope, efficiency, thoroughness, and economy. The same university should hold periodical examinations in convenient parts of the country, which any person might, upon the payment of a small fee, take, and, if successful, receive a certificate equivalent to a degree in certain established courses.

“All this would be voluntary; but if the system were impartial, thorough, and wisely severe, as it should be, the value of the reports and the value of the certificates would become great. They would assure the people of a community that they were getting their money's worth from a school system officially approved by such a university, by assuring them that the graduates of their school could obtain degrees from such examinations. Thus we should soon have a standardization of our school systems of the highest value.

“The pressure of the taxpayers upon their particular school authorities to apply for an examination and report would be so great that it would soon become equivalent to a compulsory system. It would stimulate school authorities to earnest work. It would eliminate shoddy pretense and show, would minimize exploiting and publicity methods, and would give a proof of excellence and comparative high standing that would be incontestable.”

Moreover, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae is making a special effort just now to secure national supervision and standardization of schools. The urgent need of this inspection and standardization is shown by the following letter which was printed in the Nation during last February:

“To the Editor of the Nation:

“Sir: The recent announcement in a well-known English church paper that the degree of LL.D. had been conferred upon a certain vicar by a ‘university’ purporting to have its habitat in Washington, D. C., led me to make certain inquiries by way of improving my acquaintance with American institutions of learning. I found no mention of this particular establishment in the list of colleges and universities published in the last annual report of the Commissioner of Education. But a letter to the Bureau of Education brought the information that the ‘university’ in question is only chartered in the District of Columbia, and that ‘most of its work is done by the correspondence method’. In 1912 the Carnegie Foundation appears to have reported on it as follows: ‘The University, which is established in a dwelling house in Washington, certified in 1908 that its assets, including bills receivable, amounted to \$450’. It also had a ‘library of 5,000 books, office furniture—desks, chairs, and typewriters’.

“But the astounding thing is that, according to my official informant, ‘the sole requirement for becoming a college or university in the District of Columbia is that any five persons sign a document stating it to be their intention so to incorporate’. I have small care or pity for the guileless innocents, British or American, who are deluded by the proffer of degrees from ‘universities’ thus constituted; but it is no wonder that foreigners look askance at degrees from even our best universities, when the national government permits such a scandalous act to foster frauds under the shadow of the Capitol. Can anything be done to obliterate this shame?”

E. T. M.”

The University of Chicago, December 17, 1914.

Being cognizant of the need of a national standardization and classification of colleges, we begin to question what has been done toward solving this problem by our national government. Let us quote from a paper on “Classification of Colleges”, by Miss Elizabeth A. Colton:

“There has never been an authorized national classification of colleges. From 1867 to 1910, inclusive, the Commissioner of Education grouped colleges for women, it is true, into two divisions—A and B. And ‘Division A’ did single out the few standard colleges for women; but ‘Division B’ included every grade of institution bearing the name ‘college’ from the weakest kind of preparatory school to institutions doing approximately three years of college work. That these divisions were not meant as real classifications of colleges may be gathered from the following statement in the 1911 Report of the Commissioner of Education, vol. I, p. 43:

“The Bureau of Education has but recently undertaken to share in the evaluation of the work and standards of institutions of higher education. The appointment of a specialist in higher education and the organization of the Division of Higher Education (1910) are ‘the first steps’ in the fulfillment of a carefully worked out and delicate task of ascertaining exactly the worth of degrees granted by the widely varying institutions in the United States.”

“Attempting to carry out this plan the Specialist in Higher Education prepared in 1911 a ‘tentative and semi-confidential’ classification of colleges; but the publication of this in its revised

form was for political reasons stopped by order of President Taft.”

Furthermore, let us digress at this point and quote the following paragraph from this same paper by Miss Colton:

“A word of warning is needed, too, in regard to the classification of colleges by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Unfortunately, its ‘Class A’ has often been confounded with the old national ‘Division A’, which included only ‘standard’ colleges for women. Methodist colleges when advertising themselves as in ‘Class A’, should always say ‘Methodist Class A’; for several ‘A-grade’ Methodist colleges for women granted degrees in 1914 that did not represent as much as two years of real college work. The Methodist Board of Education, however, is now at work on a scheme of classification which will attempt to show some distinction between its ‘standard’ Class A colleges and its more or less ‘nominal’ Class A colleges. But since there is no longer a national ‘Division A’ of colleges, it is to be hoped that those wishing to refer to standard colleges will simply say ‘standard colleges’ and not ‘A colleges’.”

Though the need of national standardization and supervision is of interest to us, we are more concerned with the question of what North Carolina is doing to better her condition. This present academic year has been and still is being one of activity in this line. Early last fall Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, sent a letter to the presidents of the higher institutions of learning in North Carolina, asking that they cooperate with the State Board of Examiners in securing a classification of the colleges by Dr. S. P. Capen, specialist of higher education for the United States Bureau of Education. Dr. Capen is now at work in the state, and if the colleges invite him to inspect them—for he will visit only those institutions that ask him—we shall soon have an authoritative classification of North Carolina colleges. We hope and believe that the colleges of our state will make use of this opportunity, for, in the words of the North Carolina High School Bulletin: “There is nothing in the plan that can work to the disadvantage of any institution that is really honest with itself (and let us believe they all are), but there is much in it that will prove really helpful to every institution that wants to know just where it stands when judged by impartial and sound standards.”

Since the United States Bureau of Education was forbidden in 1911 to publish its classification of colleges, we have been forced to accept as standard colleges those which have been recognized by certain associations of colleges and secondary schools formed throughout our country and by other organizations of educators. The most important of these organizations are The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, The New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, The College Entrance Examination Board, and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. They have set



approximately similar standards for the colleges which they are willing to recognize. Just at this point let us consider what constitutes a standard four-year college:

All standardizing agencies agree that an institution to be ranked as a college must have:

1. An admission requirement of fourteen units, representing approximately four years of high school work. (In the South, work above the seventh grade is classed as high school work.)

2. A course of four full years of liberal arts and sciences.

3. At least six professors giving their entire time to college work. (Teachers of music, art, and expression, and instructors who are not heads of departments, are not included in this minimum number. Professors who teach even one preparatory class are also excluded.)

4. Buildings, including libraries, laboratories, and other equipment adequate to maintain a high standard of scholarship and efficiency.

In order to fill these conditions the College Entrance Examination Board demands that each institution in its list shall have a "free income-bearing endowment yielding in no case less than \$20,000 annually," or practically an endowment of \$500,000. The states of New York and Pennsylvania refuse to grant college charters to institutions whose resources are less than \$500,000. And the Carnegie Foundation requires a minimum endowment of \$200,000.

The Committee on Standards of Colleges of the Southern Association of College Women recommend for colleges attempting to come up to the national standard a minimum endowment of \$200,000, and buildings and equipment worth at least \$400,000. But as so few southern colleges have resources equal to that demanded by national standardizing agencies, the Committee thinks that in order to effect legislative action in southern states preventing the increase of institutions conferring nominal degrees, it would be advisable to set a somewhat lower requirement for material equipment than that recommended for the minimum national standard. And so with this object in view, the Committee has made a careful investigation of the standards of all southern colleges, and finds that, except in the case of four universities belonging to the Southern College Association, institutions without an endowment of at least \$100,000, without a college plant of the minimum value of \$200,000, and without a student body of at least seventy-five, are not maintaining a standard approximating that formulated above. The Committee on Standards, therefore, with the assistance of the various branches of the Southern Association of College Women, hopes to influence state legislatures to pass laws refusing to grant college charters to corporations that cannot guarantee resources amounting to at least \$300,000, of which \$100,000 shall be put aside for the beginning of an endowment fund.

Naturally we are most interested in the work of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Out of about 388 real or so-called colleges and universities, this association has recognized 31 as standard institutions, and of this number five are for women only, viz.: Goucher, Randolph-Macon, Sophie Newcomb, Agnes Scott and Converse (since 1912). Many of the remaining twenty-six admit women, though some of them do it reluctantly. The most difficult problem in higher education in the south is being offered by the somewhat more than 350 nominal colleges. A great many of our people do not know the difference between a standard and a nominal college; the fathers and mothers are being deceived; the sons and daughters, especially the daughters (for the great majority of the nominal colleges are schools for girls) are being sent into life poorly equipped, although the parents think their children are receiving the best possible training. No word has been so abused and misinterpreted as *college*. In our own state it is used to represent any grade of educational institution, from a standard college to a mere preparatory school—from Trinity College to Mars Hill College. Of 36 institutions in our state, only two are standard—the University of

North Carolina and Trinity College. Twenty-nine of these institutions are denominational colleges distributed as follows:† Episcopal, Moravian, Friend, one each; Christian and Reformed, two each; Lutheran and Roman Catholic, three each; Baptist and Presbyterian, five each; and Methodist, six. Trinity College is the only one of the whole twenty-nine that meets the minimum requirements of the Southern College Association.

What is to become of so many nominal colleges? An interesting discussion of this question is found in the report on "The Junior College Problem in the South," made by Miss Elizabeth Colton at the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States held at Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 22-23, 1914. In the beginning of the report she says: "A number of southern colleges have already begun to reorganize themselves into junior colleges, but a larger number without any reorganization—in fact, without any organization—are assuming the name. Before the term is indiscriminately adopted, and like the word *college* loses all distinction, some authoritative statements as to what constitutes a junior college should be formulated." After making a study of the junior colleges in the south, the committee, through its chairman, Miss Colton, made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the Association:

"This committee, therefore, recommends that the Association pass a resolution to establish a category of members known as junior colleges under the following conditions:

1. The college work must be the essential part of the curriculum of any institution recognized as a junior college; therefore junior colleges must publish in their annual catalogues a classified list of all their students.

2. If a preparatory department is maintained its work must be approved by the Association. The minimum requirements for admission to the college classes must correspond with the present requirements of this Association.

3. For graduation from the junior college, the student must complete satisfactorily thirty year or sixty semester hours of work equivalent to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of colleges belonging to this Association.

4. No junior college shall confer a degree; a junior college diploma may be awarded.

5. The number of teachers, their training, the amount of work assigned them, and the number of college students, and the equipment of the junior college are vital factors in fixing the standard of an institution and must be considered by the Executive Committee in recommending any institution for membership."

In this report Miss Colton makes the following helpful suggestions:

"The standard of all church colleges in the south would be much improved if the weaker denominations would build up one standard college in a group of states with an affiliated junior college in each state of the group; and if the stronger denominations would limit the number of their colleges in a state to one college for men and women, either separate or combined, and to one or two junior colleges.

"And a far better type of junior college would be developed if each denomination would further arrange for a division of labor among its colleges for women, for the women's colleges in the south are the ones most deeply concerned in the junior college movement. It would be undesirable for all women's colleges now offering general finishing courses to try to become junior colleges, for if all tried, the result in most cases would be nineteenth preparatory and finishing school and one-tenth 'junior college'—and besides there is still a demand for general finishing schools for girls. But if each denomination having several nominal colleges in a state would select one or two best fitted for junior college work, and would encourage these to substitute music departments for 'conservatories', it would help greatly in solving the junior college problem in the south, for students wishing the college type would select a junior college, and those wishing a general

course would select the general finishing type. The effort hitherto of southern colleges for women to be everything combined—preparatory school, finishing school, and college—has made the development of standard colleges almost impossible."

## EXTRACTS FROM THE RECENT BIENNIAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT FOUST

During the past year the College has lost by death its Lady Principal, Miss S. M. Kirkland. From the opening of the College twenty-two years ago Miss Kirkland had been one of the most important factors in its life. On account of her position she was brought into closer touch with the students than any other member of the Faculty, and for that reason it is impossible to estimate the influence she exerted, not only upon the life of the Institution, but also upon the life of the State through the young women who came under her care and supervision.

Miss Kirkland possessed one of those strong, positive characters that made a deep impression upon all with whom she came in contact. Her devoted loyalty to the College and to its every interest was shown at all times and under all circumstances. This loyalty had nothing of weakness in it. Her convictions with reference to the management of the College were firm and steady. When, however, a decision had been reached and a given policy adopted, she never wavered in her determination to carry out that policy. She accepted it wholeheartedly.

Not less prominent was her definite and wholesome optimism. It was my privilege to confer with Miss Kirkland often about the affairs of the College. I never did so without being helped. Hers was one of those rare spirits that interpreted the acts of people with whom she came in contact charitably and with broad toleration. If she had adopted the opposite policy it would have been impossible for her to have lived and labored among and with the students with increasing happiness from year to year.

Her sympathy for young people was strong and deep. The position of Lady Principal was one that gave her many perplexing problems. She, however, met these problems with a fine spirit of sympathetic cooperation, which was always returned by the students. While she has passed from us, I feel that her influence and the inspiration of her life has become one of the best possessions of this College. Such a life lived with sincerity cannot entirely pass from us.

### ENROLLMENT

*Number receiving instruction from the Institution, Session 1912-13*

Attending regular session .....	615
Attending summer session .....	318
Enrollment in Training School .....	286
Total enrollment .....	1219
Names counted twice .....	73
Total number taught .....	1146

*Number receiving instruction from the Institution, Session 1913-14*

Attending regular session .....	633
Attending summer session .....	479
Enrollment in Training School .....	328
Total enrollment .....	1440

\* Report by Miss E. A. Colton.

† The Junior College Problem in the South—Elizabeth A. Colton.



Names counted twice .....	97
Total number taught .....	1343

#### PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

The Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$25,000.00 annually to make additions and permanent improvements at the College. Under the direction of the Board of Directors the following improvements have been made:

1. *Completion of the Woman's Building:* The Legislature of 1911, in addition to other appropriations, made a small appropriation for the erection of a dormitory. In the act making the appropriation it was stated that this building should be dedicated to the "Noble Women of the Confederacy." This building was completed during the fall of 1912, and has rooms for 60 students. It is located in the edge of Peabody Park just west of the Spencer Building. The structure is attractive in appearance, the outside architecture being in harmony with the surrounding forest. While plain and simple in style, this dormitory conforms to the latest ideas in buildings for this purpose.

2. *Improvements of the Curry Building:* The Curry Building, which is used by the Department of Pedagogy as a Training School, had been in bad repair for several years. The ceiling in many places was falling, and your Board felt that it was absolutely necessary to repair the building if it should continue to be used. This work was done at a cost of \$13,114.55.

3. *The New Dormitory:* It was understood when the Legislature of 1913 made the appropriation for the enlargement and improvement of the plant that one addition should be a new dormitory. It was the intention of your Board to make this building exactly similar to the Woman's Building and the architects of the College were instructed to make plans accordingly. This dormitory is located just north of the Woman's Building. After the plans were made it was found necessary to increase the height of the building at least four feet, in order that steam might reach it from our Central Heating Plant on the proper grade. Investigation, however, showed that by adding two additional feet to the height the building could be made a three-story structure instead of two stories, and thus increase its capacity about one-third. This change also made the floor level of the new dormitory the same as the floor level of the Woman's Building, and thus makes the appearance of the two buildings much more pleasing and satisfactory. This necessitated the expenditure of about \$12,000.00 more than the building would have cost as originally planned. The additional cost, however, seemed wise and necessary to the Executive Committee. We have, therefore, paid for this building during the present biennial period \$37,337.47. The inside of the first floor has not been finished, as the Executive Committee had already spent more money than was available for the erection of this building.

4. *New Barn and Dairy:* The old barn which had been used for many years by the College was not only in bad repair, but was actually unsanitary. Besides, when the Woman's Building and the new dormitory were erected in the edge of Peabody Park, it was impossible to maintain healthy conditions in these dormitories on account of the

proximity to the barn. Your Board, therefore, ordered the construction of a new and thoroughly up-to-date barn, removed some distance from the College plant. All who have seen the new barn pronounce it one of the best in the State. The barn, dairy, necessary sheds, equipment and other buildings, cost \$8,022.69.

5. *Heating Conduit:* During the summer of 1912 it became necessary to build a permanent heating conduit to supply heat to the Administration Building, Guilford Hall, etc., as the condition of the old conduit was such that it could not longer be used. There was paid for this heating conduit \$3,665.60.

6. *Purchase of Additional Land:* At a meeting of the Board of Directors in May, 1912, it was decided to purchase from Mrs. Charles D. McIver two lots lying between the property of the College and Walker Avenue. After the erection of the two dormitories in Peabody Park it was found impossible to improve the campus in front of these buildings without controlling this property. During this biennial period there has been paid on the purchase price of this property \$1,000.00.

The Executive Committee also purchased the Ford house and lot on Lithia Street. This purchase was made in accordance with the expressed desire of the Board of Directors to own as early as possible all property on Lithia Street, and thus remove the unsanitary condition and unsightly appearance of back lots abutting on the front campus of the Institution. This house has been thoroughly repaired and is now used as a Training Home for students in Domestic Science, thus giving the students practical experience in housekeeping. We paid for this property \$2,500.00.

7. *New Cold Storage Plant:* The old Cold Storage Plant was in the fire which occurred at the College in 1904, and had never been entirely satisfactory since that time. During the past summer we discovered that this plant could not longer render satisfactory service, and in addition, we found that it was unsanitary. It was necessary, therefore, to install apparatus for the manufacture of ice and to put in new cold storage equipment. This was a matter about which there could be no choice, as we could not permit an unsanitary condition to exist in this department of the College. We have already paid for this plant about \$2,500.00 and there is still due \$1,800.00.

It will be seen from the foregoing that we have spent for permanent improvements during the past two years several thousand dollars in excess of the amount appropriated by the Legislature of 1913. If, however, the present Legislature will increase our Support and Maintenance Fund, as suggested in another part of this report, and will make an appropriation of \$15,000.00 for improvements and equipment, we will be able to end the present year in a comfortable condition so far as our finances are concerned. If it meets the approval of your Board, I suggest that this request be made of the Legislature.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

I submit herewith copies of the Treasurer's report for the last two years. These reports indicate in a very clear and concise manner the financial operations of the College during the past two years, and I hope

they will be examined by your Board with care.

#### STANDARD OF COLLEGE RAISED

Since my report two years ago the curriculum of the College has been raised and we now require 12½ units of high school work for admission to the Freshman Class. We hope within a few years to add 1½ units to the present requirements, thus making 14 units required for admission to the Freshman Class. This will make the Institution a standard college. We have always endeavored to be conservative in adding to our entrance requirements, so that any young woman who had taken advantage of the educational opportunities offered in her home community could enter the College without embarrassment. Within the last five or six years there have been developed in North Carolina about three hundred public high schools. These schools were not in existence ten years ago. It would, of course, be unwise for this Institution to compete in its curriculum with these high schools and with the three Training Schools which receive financial support from the State. For this reason we felt that the time had come for demanding more preparation for admission to our Freshman Class, and that this could be done without imposing any hardship upon the young women of the State. In my opinion a College is performing its best service when it continually places before the people those ideals which will call forth their best effort.

Until two years ago we had also maintained two preparatory classes. This was justified by the fact that some young women who had finished the course of study offered in their home schools were not able to enter the Freshman Class. We now maintain only one preparatory class, and shall abolish this also as soon as conditions in the State seem to justify our doing so.

#### SUMMER SESSION

Three years ago your Board of Directors decided to keep the Institution open, not only during the months of the regular session, but also during the summer months. The Board felt that too much money had been invested in the development of the plant to permit it to lie idle nearly one-third of the year. In addition to the special courses offered during the summer months in Pedagogy, Practice Teaching, Household Economics, Agriculture, Manual Arts, etc., instruction is also offered in many of the regular College courses, and credit is given for all work completed in a satisfactory manner in these courses. So far as I know this Institution was the first in the South to offer regular collegiate work during the Summer Session. The service of the College has been greatly enlarged by the inauguration of this work, as nearly five hundred young women assemble here each summer for strengthening their scholarship and for securing the technical training that will render their work more efficient in the school room. I do not believe that the Institution has undertaken any field of service in which the results justify the wisdom of your Board more thoroughly than the inauguration of the Summer Session. The last Legislature appropriated \$5,000.00 annually to encourage and support this work.



## ALUMNAE NEWS

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MRS. DAVID STERN, Editor [resigned]  
MISS LAURA H. COIT, Assistant

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## Alumnae Notes

Lizzie Lawrence ('92-'94) is now in Rotterdam, in company with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Thompson, of Charlotte. Mr. Thompson has been sent over to supervise the easy transport of goods between the United States and the warring nations.

Mrs. J. S. Williams, of Asheville, nee Anna Meade Michaux ('92-'94), has returned to Greensboro once for a visit since her marriage. Her many friends gave her a warm welcome. We all feel that Asheville is much richer because Mr. Williams has such a splendid helpmeet in his pastoral work.

Hester Struthers ('93-'94) says she has four girls in her senior class at Grists, and hopes to send them all to the Normal next year.

Mary Cator ('97-'01), now Mrs. W. J. Dorworth, of Baltimore, writes us an interesting card as follows:

"Mother is with me and is in the shopping business. She is just looking fine and is doing very well in her business. There is always the longing for Greensboro and her home friends with her, but that is natural, I think, for I would love to get back myself. She had a new picture from Em. Austin a few weeks ago. My health is fine now. We have such a sweet apartment in the suburbs, and I do all of my house work and cooking, and enjoy it thoroughly. My only regret is that I didn't take the Domestic Science Course at the Normal and get some good training under Miss Jamison. The only outside work that I do is belonging to a club that supports six tubercular girls. We do lots of sewing for them and thoroughly enjoy it all. We keep my brother's little girl most of the time, and feel that she belongs to us."

Mrs. Dorworth's address is 3516 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Lulu Cassidey ('98-'05) sends us a copy of the Sampson County School Record, in which we find an interesting article by Lillian Holt ('99-'01), principal of the Clement School, setting forth the need of teaching Domestic Science in our schools.

Hattie V. Everett ('00) is in Palmyra, N. C., this winter. Two of her sisters are now in the College as students.

Mabel Haynes ('01), who has done five years of faithful labor as a missionary to Cuba, has returned to the state on account of her health. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Carrie Hornadav ('04-'06) recently sent \$20.00 from the Alamance County Alumnae for the McIver Loan Fund.

Marion Moring ('04-'06) was married on October 6th to Mr. Sulon B. Stedman.

Mabel Graeber ('04) is teaching in Morven, N. C.

Mrs. Clifford Porter, of Black Mountain, nee Grace White ('04-'07), is thoroughly delighted with her mountain home.

Mamie Lee Avent ('05-'06) is now living in Pembroke.

Isabelle Whitted ('04-'05) was married on Nov. 25th to Mr. John Alvin Betts, of Charlotte, N. C.

Annie Prever ('05-'06) was married on November 17th to Judge N. L. Eure, of Greensboro.

John Clifton Martin arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Martin on October 16th. Mrs. Martin will be remembered as Pearl Clifton ('05-'08). We send our good wishes to this little boy and his parents.

Elizabeth Powell ('05) invites all the college folks who attend the Panama Exposition to look her up in Oakland, Cal., just across the bay from San Francisco. Her address is 426 Lester Avenue.

Jennie Todd ('06) is teaching in Canebrake, W. Va. She is too far from the coal mines to have the foreign children in her small country school.

Sue Smith ('06-'09) is working in the office of R. L. Godwin in Dunn.

Nena Rhyne ('05-'10) was one of the judges in the Domestic Science exhibit at the Granville County Fair held near Oxford last fall.

We are due many thanks to Miss Marv Owen Graham and to Blanche Austin ('07) for the admirable way in which the Alumnae Banquet at the Teachers' Assembly was carried out.

Lillian Gray Sugg ('07) writes that she is better than she has been since her senior year in College. Her little boy, too, is quite strong now. She promises to bring him to Commencement next year.

Willie Spainhour ('07) is teaching again in Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

May Lovelace ('07) was married on November 25th to Mr. Charles F. Tomlinson, of High Point.

Margaret Freeman ('07-'08), with the help of her friends, recently worked up a most interesting and impressive exhibit of cotton fabrics made in or near Burlington. It was said that every booth of the 16 cotton mills and the 3 knitting mills would have been a credit to any world's fair. The following comments are from the Greensboro Daily News:

"There were cabins and castles built entirely of bolts of cloth. The curtains and tapestries were cotton, the carpets on the floors were cotton, and every yard of every fabric in the four or five hundred kinds and shades were of every fibre cotton, and all made in or near the city of Burlington.

"There were every conceivable style and

color of knit underwear and half hose and whole hose, all the product of the Sellars, Whitehead and Daisy Hosiery Mills. Then the infinite variety of beautiful patterns of dress goods, arranged most attractively and made by the Holt Granite, Aurora, Saxapahaw, Bellmont, Alamance, Carolina, Oneida, E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Glencoe, Elmira, Lakeside, Travora, Ossipee, Hopedale, Virginia Cotton Mills and King Cotton Mills.

"Every dress worn by the ladies in charge was of cotton goods manufactured by some one of the above named plants, and not a single dress or wearer but would attract most favorable attention and comment on any street of any city in the land."

Minnie Lee Peedin ('08) is at work in Gastonia. Since the school building was burned the teachers have to teach in all parts of town. The work is going well in spite of this hindrance.

Edna Douglass ('08-'12) has returned to her home in Altus, Oklahoma. She writes that the cotton crop in her section was so enormous that all schools had to close so the children could help pick it. She is teaching the intermediate grade in the Navajo School. Early in the fall she had a little kindergarten class of six.

Lois Sharpe ('07-'12) is teaching at Trontmans.

Mollie Townsend ('07-'12) writes from Morganton that she had measles, mumps and whooping cough in the spring, all of which weakened her considerably. She is always glad to get the "News", as she sees so few of the girls at her mission point near Morganton. Our students sent Miss Townsend a box of Christmas things for use in the Good Shepherd Mission.

Dixie Ruth Martin ('08-'09) became the bride of Samuel Fuller Smith, of Greensboro, on November 24th. Mrs. and Mrs. Smith are at home on Spring Garden Street, near the College.

Miss Mary Foust Plonk arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Plonk, of Kings Mountain, on November 18th, 1914. Mrs. Plonk was Elvira Foust ('08). We are glad to hear this good news through a dainty announcement card sent by the devoted mother.

Grace McCubbins ('08-'09) finished her hospital course this last spring. She is entering with great interest into her work as a nurse.

Brownie Morris ('08-'09) is now Mrs. Marion A. Lee, of Dunn.

Rev. A. V. Joyner has moved to Waynesville from Raleigh. Mrs. Joyner was Rena Lassiter ('08).

Isabel Hays Fleming ('08-'10) was married in November to Mr. M. Garland Talton, of Clayton, N. C.

Flora Belle Franck ('09-'11) is now Mrs. W. G. Harrison, of Richlands.

Lillian Matheson ('11-'12) was recently married to Mr. Glenn Holland, of Statesville.

Ruby Deal ('09-'13) is teaching the fifth grade in Winston-Salem. She paid a visit to the College this month.

Nell Marshall (12-'13) is teaching in Ramseur.

Eunice Roberts ('10) says she is always so glad to get the Alumnae News. She is living in Fort Valley, Ga., and misses her visits to the College.

Mamie Griffin ('10) writes from Kinston:

"There are six Normal girls here boarding with Mrs. E. J. Berton, who was Katie Tull, ('00-'01). Maude Beatty ('13), Jessie Kennedy ('11-'12), Alice Fields, Gertrude Griffin ('13), Mary Watson ('96-'97) and I are very anxious to read the 'News' every time it comes. For that reason I think we each ought to take it instead of borrowing Corinna Mial's copy."

Cornelia Josey ('09-'11) and Stella Blount ('06) are teaching in Scotland Neck.

Rose Moose ('08-'12) and Nell Moose ('11-'12) are teaching near Newton.

Lila Melvin ('14), Neva Rhyne ('05-'10), Florence Mitchell ('13), Annie Stanbury ('07-'09), Bessie Duvall ('09-'12), and Minnie Kimball ('01-'03), are teaching in the Masonic Orphanage at Oxford. They compose half of the faculty. Miss Melvin teaches the ninth grade with the Algebra, Latin, History, Physical Geography and English. She has charge of a cottage of thirty-eight girls. She teaches two classes in physical culture and says that she has not heard any grumbling about that "Old Gym".

Cecile Holt ('09-'12) is teaching in High Point.

Mary Hunter ('06-'12) is teaching at Willow Springs, N. C.

Esther Horn ('13) is teaching at Bessemer City. She writes that she fell a victim to mumps just before Thanksgiving. Bain Henderson ('09-'11), Pearl Harrelson ('04-'05), Erie Stuart ('10-'11) and Huron Stuart ('10-'11) are co-workers with Miss Horn.

Myrtle Green ('12) is teaching in Selma.

Ruth Johnston ('08-'14), Huldah Groome ('13), and Della Blevins ('09-'12) are teaching in China Grove.

Annie Lee Harper ('10) is still teaching the first grade at Wadesboro. She writes: "We were glad to add three new graduates to our list of teachers this year. They are all doing splendid work and the people seem highly pleased with them."

Winnie McWhorter ('10), Lucy Landon ('12), and Fannie Robertson ('14) visited the College on their way home for the Christmas holidays.

Pearl Seymour ('09-'10) has charge of the primary work in the Glenhope School.

Lillian Proctor ('10-'13) is a Junior at Converse this year.

Iola Bledsoe ('10-'13) was married on December 1st to Mr. Carey Jones Green, of Neuse.

Ada Viele ('11) is teaching in the Lenoir High School.

Willie Hunter ('11-'12) is head of the Domestic Science Department of the Winston-Salem High School. For some time she has taught Domestic Science in the Durham Schools.

Zella Bradford ('11-'12) has begun a training course as a nurse at Spartanburg, S. C.

Julia Holt Davis ('11-'14) has the third grade of the Benson School. She has only twenty-four in her grade. She expects to return to the College later as a student.

Lalla White ('12-'13) is now Mrs. C. J. Fleming, R. 6, Henderson, N. C.

Ruth Taylor ('11-'14) is teaching this winter near Greenville.

Emma Vickery ('12) is Mrs. Charles McFarland, of Rutherfordton.

Maude Dickens ('11-'12) was married this fall to Mr. W. B. Powell, of Elba, Ala.

Pearl Taylor ('11-'13) is teaching the fourth and fifth grades at Troy, N. C. She expects to return to the College later to complete her course.

Lillie Turner ('11-'13) is teaching at Gilesonville.

May McIntosh ('11-'14) is teaching at Denver. One of her co-workers is from North Carolina and two of the teachers there are from South Carolina. The respective pairs have a jolly time discussing the two Carolinas.

Rose Stacy ('12-'14) is teaching at Old Fort.

Marianna Justice ('13) is now Mrs. Kenneth Hardison, of Wadesboro.

Mary Marshall ('12-'13) is teaching at Mt. Ulla.

Mabel Langenour ('12-'13) was married on November 25th to Mr. W. A. Bristol, of Statesville.

Ruth Spainhour Patton ('12-'13) was married on Dec. 1st to Mr. Collier Howell Ellis.

Mary Porter ('13) is teaching a grade of twenty-two at Franklinton.

Lucile Middleton ('12) is in Lenoir again this year.

Lura Brogden ('13) is teaching mathematics in the high school at Rocky Mount.

Norma Burwell ('12) teaches in Greenville, N. C.

Lillian Crisp ('13), Lizzie Roddick ('13), Grace Stanford ('13), and Hazel Hunt ('12), are continuing their work at Rich Square. Miss Crisp writes that the high school has 63 enrolled.

The Senior Domestic Science Class of the Rich Square High School, under the efficient direction of Lizzie Roddick ('13), served a four-course banquet to one hundred and ten Masons at a recent meeting of the Rich Square and Jackson lodges. The Masons describe the supper as bountiful and delicious, and gave a rising vote of thanks for the service.

Margaret Mann ('13) is postmistress at Swan Quarter. She finds her work more confining than teaching, but the nervous strain is less. She writes that interesting operations are proceeding around Matamuskeet Lake in Hyde County.

Carrie Toomer ('13) writes of having Leah Boddie ('12) as a patient at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, in Wilmington.

Pattie Groves ('14) is principal of Glenhope School between Burlington and Graham.

Sadie Landon and Belle Lupton ('14) are teaching in Wilson.

Willie May Stratford ('14) is teaching in Concord. She takes time to think of the College often and says she has bright hopes for it.

Lois Wilkins ('12-'14), who is teaching at Rose Hill, sends us three cheers for the dear Cornelians.

May McQueen ('14) is teaching the sixth and seventh grades at Morven. She is enjoying the year at home after her four years at College.

Pearl Temple ('14) has the B third grade at Mount Airy. She has forty-six pupils. The schools have over eight hundred on the roll and sixteen teachers.

We regret to hear through Dora Coats ('14) that Sadie Rice ('13) had this year a very serious operation for appendicitis.

We are glad Sadie has recovered and that she will be with us at our Summer Session. Miss Coats teaches fifty-four second graders in Reidsville.

Coline Austin ('14), Florence Hildebrand ('13), Louise Jones ('14), Mary Louise Brown ('10), Annie Louise Wills ('11), are teaching in Winston-Salem. Florence Hildebrand paid us a visit a few days ago.

Maud Bunn ('14) is teaching in Rocky Mount.

Mary Deans ('11-'14) is teaching at Duck, N. C.—right on the ocean and sand hills. She enjoys her work, but is eager to return to the College to complete her course.

Emma Lossen ('14) is teaching in Wilson, N. C.

Frances Hendren ('13-'14) is teaching in Hixdenite. She hopes to return to the College next year.

Catherine Lapsley ('12-'14) is teaching a small country school of seven grades near her home. She says she has a rich opportunity for community work. She walks a mile and a quarter to school, keeps healthy and reports a fine appetite. She promises to visit the College this spring. No one could be more welcome.

Louise Alexander ('14) is teaching in Thomasville.

Pearl Seagraves ('12-'14) teaches in Murphy. She says she looks forward constantly to her return to the Normal.

Edith Mitchell ('12-'14) has not been in good health for some time. She is now in the hospital at Columbia. We hope she will soon improve.

Florence Mitchell ('13) is again teaching at the Masonic Orphanage in the high school. She has no college responsibilities this year.

Nina Garner ('14) writes as follows:

"I am enjoying my work here in Wilson very much. Of course, the children in our grade are the most attractive of all the school. We have just had a picture made of our little bunch of seventy-one, and we are very proud of it.

"There are about fifteen members of our class teaching in this county and very close to Wilson. We are glad to get together once in a while.

"Am so glad to know that self-government is succeeding in the College. I find myself wishing to be back in College, for I miss you all and the surroundings more than I ever dreamed I could."

Elizabeth Camp ('10-'12) writes as follows: "I can't begin to tell you how surprised and grieved I was to learn of Miss Kirkland's death. I had not heard of it until I saw an account of her memorial service in the 'Alumnae News'. You know, I am what is commonly supposed to be a 'busy woman', and consequently I fail to answer letters and in that way lose track of my old school friends and acquaintances. Who is taking Miss Kirkland's place? I am sure our College will never be the same without her, and that she will be sadly missed.

"I wish you could visit our hospital. I am so interested in my work, and want every one to realize, like I do, that the calling is indeed a noble one. People grasp the idea that because we don't use our handkerchiefs on our eyes and wail and tear our hair, we are flinty, hard-hearted creatures of fate, and also of the cigarette-smoking variety who love to gaze by the hour on scenes of hor-



rid bloodshed. But a nurse is capable of shedding tears over the undomestic tragedies that are continually happening. They simply have no time in which to do it. The work is very fascinating and broadens one immensely. I didn't know there were so many branches to the tree of 'Human Beings'.

"The Grady is a large hospital and includes all the up-to-date ways and means, such as a roof garden for the children, outdoor departments for pneumonia patients, and caged rooms for delirious ones. The children are my particular pets. They wear the sleeping bags and look too cunning with their heads sticking out. We also have an up-to-date X-ray department. My French friend from home said, 'And is it not so that they can tell how much money I have in my pocket with the X-ray?'"

"I have experienced the responsibility and novel (very novel) sensations of my first night duty. I had a ward with thirty-two patients and some private rooms all by myself. It surely is work—but so interesting. I had all the usual diseases of summer, such as typhoid fever, malaria, and so on, and even old age to contend with. But duty calls."

## MAY IS WELCOMED IN APPROPRIATE FASHION

*Greensboro Daily News, May 2, 1915*

For the May day welcome yesterday morning, on the freshly green campus of the Normal College, Dame Nature wrought a most beautiful setting. Combined and made a very part of the cool, invigorating air of early morning, were the fragrance and visible presence of May flowers blooming on an extensive row bordering the campus, the pure-throated warblings of astonished but not confounded robins, native to the Normal campus, and the thickly gathering young foliage on the trees.

From all parts of the city at an early hour several hundred people journeyed from 6 o'clock to 6:45 to witness the College girls as they made glad over the coming of the May and welcomed it with appropriate beauty. While the crowds were yet gathering and assembling on the sidewalk of Spring Garden Street, which overlooks the hedge onto the broad laying green, there assembled in one of the balconies of the administration building a group of gifted girl singers and their clear voices floated out with magical effect over and through the trees, and though they were unseen, the moment they began there was a hush of all save the native robins, which seemingly felt that they should not cease from their morning purities.

Then at the hour of 6:45 o'clock there ran out a group of 48 beautiful girls, clad in flowing robes, to the gaily bedecked and be-ribboned May pole to participate in the dance that honored the day. The movements were perfect in rhythm and the fluttering ribbons, as they intertwined, flashed the light of the rising sun and spelled the spirit of gladness.

Then followed a group of girls in the light flowing garments to interpret the song of the robin. Never could a scene have been laid truer than this, out in the open as it was, for a robin redbreast, as if trained for

that particular occasion, appeared in a nearby tree and twittered perhaps with understanding, certainly without ostentation. And through the story this sympathetic warbler acted his part, while expression of delight was made by the child at discovery, while regret was shown when he departed, and while happiness was shown at his reappearance.

Another group of dancers came on the scene and interpreted the spirit of spring, showing spring in the contest with winter, in the assumption of the pose of spring, in the calling in of summer, in the rising of the sun and the melting of the water on the hillside, and in the coming back of the birds. As they danced away the spectators made an insistent encore and they responded with a repetition of the scene.

The entire performance was heartily applauded and was one of the most successful ever held at the college.

The program closed at 7 o'clock with a group of singers rendering a selection from Browning's Pippa Passes.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE RECENT BIENNIAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT FOUST

Continued from Page 3

### EXTENSION WORK

Several years ago an Extension Department was organized at the College with the hope that a helpful relationship might be established between the different members of our Faculty and the people of the State. It seems to me that an institution maintained by the taxes of the people of the State should always be seeking some opportunity to render substantial help to those citizens who, for one reason or another, are not able to take advantage of the instruction offered within its walls. I feel confident that the greatest service your Institution has rendered in the past and will render in the future will be along the line of furnishing trained leadership among the women citizens of the commonwealth. But, if possible, it ought to do more than this. The Institution itself ought, so far as possible, to come in direct contact with the life of the people. It is in this spirit and with this hope that our Extension Work has been undertaken. In our efforts to render service to the State by the Extension Department, the following lines of work are being undertaken:

#### I. To the Clubs:

1. In the formation of club programs, and in securing material for the carrying out of these programs, both by the loan of books and by lectures on various subjects pertaining to the programs.

2. In the organization of clubs in the community, particularly among the women for the study of Domestic Economy, including the house, food, clothing, sanitation for home and community.

3. Bulletins for distribution and loan.

4. A loan library of books on matters concerning food, sanitation, house furnishing and decoration.

5. Lectures and Talks: Bacteria in Health and Disease; Palatable Dishes at Moderate Cost; The Cheaper Cuts of Meats; Bread; Chemistry of Common Things; Food

Adulteration; Literary Lectures (Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Arnold, Kipling, Whittier, Lanier) under the auspices of the English Department; readings from the best authors; helps in planning entertainments and plays.

#### II. To the Schools:

Improvement in School Houses and Grounds; Choice of Pictures for the School Room; School Libraries; School Sanitation; Physical Exercises and Games; Illustrated Lectures; Economics; Cooperation for the Development of the School; North Carolina History.

#### III. To the Home:

The Home Service Department offers suggestions for:

1. Erection or remodeling of the home.
2. Criticism of proposed plans for the home.
3. Exterior and interior decoration of the home.
4. Lighting and heating appliances.
5. Sanitation or sewerage system for the home.

#### HIGH SCHOOL VISITOR

As a part of the Extension Work of the College, the Board of Directors two years ago decided to put a School Visitor in the field. The work of the School Visitor thus far has been directed almost entirely to the high schools of the State. The object of the School Visitor is to bring the College in closer touch with our high schools, and, at the same time, to render by suggestions and otherwise, any possible help to these schools. The results have thus far been entirely satisfactory. The principles and teachers of the high schools have very heartily and readily accepted all suggestions made in the same spirit in which they were given. I am confident that the success attending the efforts of the High School Visitor thus far is but an indication of the much larger service that the Institution will be able to render in the future.

In a short report it is impossible to even enumerate all the activities of a live, energetic college. Many of these things simply constitute the routine of college life. In this report, however, I am simply calling the attention of your Board to the new activities inaugurated or developed during the present biennial period. I can only refer to the fine spirit of service evident among the students of this College at all times, and to the most efficient work that has been done and is being done by the Alumnae. Since this Institution was opened twenty-two years ago, there have matriculated (not counting the enrollment this year) 6,031 young women. More than three-fourths of these young women have become teachers in the public and private schools of the commonwealth. After teaching for several years many of them have, of course, become home-makers. I am persuaded that they, both as teachers and home-makers, have carried to every section of North Carolina higher ideals of civic virtue and right living. As teachers they have not only instructed the children placed in their care, but have, in most cases, become an inspiration for better things in the communities in which they have lived and taught.

There have been graduated from the Institution during the past twenty-two years 717 young women. According to our records only 33 of these graduates have not



taught in the schools of the State. I do not believe any Institution anywhere can show so fine a record of service.

## LETTERS FROM THE WEST

707 Monroe St.,  
Hoquiam, Wash.

To attempt a comprehensive sketch of the west, with its many resources, various industries, and wonderful scenery, would consume so much time and space that I shall only undertake to mention a few of the interesting facts about the particular section in which I am now living.

Hoquiam is one of a number of small, but prosperous lumbering towns, situated on Grays Harbor in southwestern Washington.

The climate is truly delightful. The temperature being practically uniform throughout the year, we are relieved of the extreme heat of summer and cold of winter. Rarely is a summer night so warm that one is comfortable without blankets; and the days, though sunny, are cool and delightful.

The rainy season, our winter, does become monotonous at times, but when we read of the blizzards and intense cold in other sections of the country, and then look out of our windows upon a lawn as fresh and green in January as in June, we feel that the rain isn't so bad after all.

The forests are wonderful, with their mammoth trees of spruce, fir and cedar; and so dense that one would imagine it was evening in the middle of the brightest summer day.

One of the most interesting places in this vicinity is the Quinault Indian reservation, which is about forty miles from the harbor cities. It is a beautiful spot, where our red brothers live very happily, some in their tents, and others in modern, picturesque bungalows. They fish, hunt, trap, and farm, and make excellent livings, many of them being quite wealthy.

The frontier is a country of the past, and the days of pioneering are gone. Although it has only been forty-five years since the first settlers explored and occupied this country, we are now enjoying all the advantages of civilization.

The growth and development of the Grays Harbor country within the last few years has been remarkable; and it is safe to predict a great future for this section of the northwest.

ANNA FOLSOM FISHER, '98.

Clatskanie, Ore.

After leaving school, I taught two years in Wilmington, then came west the year of the St. Louis fair and taught one year in Washington and the next, 1905-1906, here in Clatskanie. Returning to North Carolina in the summer of 1906, I taught two years in Franklinton and the next year in Atlanta. Leaving Atlanta in the summer of 1909, I came west via the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which runs through some wonderful scenic country, to Seattle, and took in the exposition which was in progress there at that time. From there I came to Portland, to which city my family had previously moved. In the following spring I was married to a gentleman whom I had met when I was teaching here in Clatskanie. His mother

was a Virginian and his father from Kentucky, so he has strong southern sympathies, though he has lived in Oregon ever since he was a little boy, his mother being among the earliest white settlers here, when Clatskanie was thickly settled with Indian homes. Now it is a thriving little town with good schools, churches, electric lights, water works, etc. Then, there were only three or four white families for miles from the postoffice.

Our town is situated on the hills overlooking the beautiful Columbia, so noted for its lovely scenery and for its excellent salmon. Salmon fishing and packing are two of the chief industries in this section. The season opened just two or three weeks ago, and the river is now full of the fishermen in their boats putting out their nets to catch the fish. Some of the fishermen use gill nets which are weighted at the bottom and let down into the water from the boats. The tops of the nets are kept above water by wooden floats and some of the nets are so long that they stretch almost half across the river where it is not very wide. Some of the fish are caught in traps which are set out in the river and the fish go into what is called the pot through a kind of tunnel made of tarred net. When they are caught in the gill nets, which are made of flax thread, they run into the meshes before they see the net and their fins become so entangled that they are unable to free themselves. The fish wheel is another method of catching the salmon. The salmon is a very fine fish when it is right fresh. Some of them are so large that one slice, or steak, as it is called, makes a good meal for a small family. I have seen some that weighed seventy and eighty pounds.

It is a very interesting experience to go out with the fishermen and see them put out their nets and then take them in full of big, fighting, struggling salmon. They are then speared with a gaff hook and pulled into the boat, where they soon die. I have also been out with the fishermen and helped take the fish out of the traps. I went out in the fish boats a number of times, when I was teaching in Washington, just inside the mouth of the river near Cape Disappointment. I was teaching at Ilwaco, just two miles from the beach. The scenery around Ilwaco is beautiful. It is situated on Baker's Bay, just inside the mouth of the river. The sunsets there were the most beautiful I have ever seen. On the east rise the purple mountains which encircle the bay like a wall, and on the west is the steep and rocky cape with the surf surging at its base and the white breakers of the bar out beyond. When I was out west nine years ago, the white sails of the fishing boats, like great white birds floating on the water, added beauty to the sunset scene, but now the gasoline engine is fast replacing the sails, and it is only a question of a few years when the sailing fish boat will be a thing of the past.

In addition to the salmon fishing, dairying, truck farming, fruit raising, stock farming, and lumbering are extensively engaged in in this section. Mr. Rice and his partner are engaged in the timber business and I have just returned from a two days' visit to his camp where his men are hauling with their donkey engines the big logs which have been cut on the steep hillsides, and putting them where they can be rafted and towed into the

Columbia when the June high water will make it possible to take them out. I enjoyed my outing in the woods very much. I stayed at a big farmhouse near the camp where there was plenty of nice milk, cream, and butter, and everything else good to eat. Twenty-five cows are kept on the farm, besides calves, horses, sheep, milk goats, hogs, ducks and chickens. There are eleven children in the family, their ages ranging from five to twenty-two, and all the work on the farm is done by the boys and the washing, house work, butter making and cooking is done by the mother and her three daughters, who are seventeen, thirteen and ten years old, respectively. It is wonderful how much work western women can accomplish. They certainly are industrious. The parents of this family are German, but the children are American born. Besides her own family, eight of the men who work for Mr. Rice take their meals with Mrs. Welter. A very large per cent. of the population of Oregon is foreign. The Finns, Norwegians, Swedes and Germans predominate.

It is very difficult to teach some of the pupils who come to the public schools, when neither they nor their parents can speak English. All nationalities are allowed to attend the public schools, and in Portland and other large places there is a grand mixture of Japs, Indians, Chinamen, and even negroes, in the schools. I have taught Chinamen and half-breed Indians, but I have never had the pleasure (?) yet of teaching a negro. There are none in this town, and I haven't any use for the kind I have seen in Portland, but I sometimes feel as though I would like to see a good old-fashioned black southern darkey again, and have her come in and make some good beaten biscuit, hot rolls or waffles for me. And it would be very convenient to have one come to get our soiled clothes every Monday morning. Our large, heavy pieces we send to the laundry in Astoria and the small, nice pieces I have learned to do myself. They do not last long when the laundries take hold of them. The majority of the people out here do their own work, as help is so hard to get, but the houses, as a rule, are so conveniently arranged, with laundry rooms, electric irons, gas stoves, etc., that we do not mind doing the work like we would if we were at home.

I have learned to do a number of things since I came to Oregon that I never expected to do. The Oregon women are such hustlers that the spirit is contagious. I have gotten to be quite a farmer and am very proud of my fancy chickens which bring in quite a nice little sum for my pocket money. Besides my hens, I have about three hundred small chickens which I have raised this season, and so I can have plenty of fried chicken in a few weeks. Some are large enough for the pan now. I have also a number of ducks. Mr. Rice has been away from home most of the spring, so I have been attending to the gardening. I had a man to do the plowing, and I helped to plant the potatoes, corn, etc., myself. We have also set out a number of raspberry and loganberry bushes which will bear this year. We have been enjoying the radishes, lettuce and onions from our garden for some time and have also had some new potatoes. Our berry bushes will also soon be bearing fruit. This is a great country for fruit, and the strawberries, peaches,



and raspberries are beautiful to look at, but I have never enjoyed them as much as I did our southern fruit. They seem to lack the sweetness and flavor that they have when grown in the warm southern sunshine. The nights here, even in summer, are nearly always cool, and I think this has something to do with the flavor of the fruit. So far we have had only two or three real warm days. Once the mercury went to 86 degrees and this was the warmest day at this time of the year since 1892. We never have very many warm days at a time, even in July and August, and there are very few nights when one can go out without a coat or sleep comfortably without a blanket.

Oregon is noted for its beautiful roses, as well as its salmon, forests of fir, its fruit, and its scenery. Portland is known as the "Rose City", and every June a "Rose Festival" is given there, to which tourists come from all over the United States. The streets, business houses and residences are all dressed in gala attire and decorated with a profusion of roses. There is a king, "Oregonus", with his court, and a queen, with her attendants, and magnificent electric floats, representing mythological characters, historical events, etc., parade the streets every night for a week. There are boat races, ball games, balls and a number of other attractions for the visitors, besides the "Rose Show", at which endless varieties of handsome roses, sweet peas, and other beautiful flowers are displayed. Portland is a beautiful city, situated on the Willamette river. Around it the mountains rise and three snow-capped peaks may be seen in the distance. It is the distributing point for the products of the Willamette valley, contains many important manufacturing plants and business houses, does a big business in shipping its supplies to Alaska and the Orient and ships its lumber all over the world. There is a great future before it and it is growing rapidly. The Panama Exposition and the opening of the canal will be important factors in increasing its growth, its wealth and importance. We are only sixty-two miles from Portland, and I often visit my mother, brother and sisters, who have a nice home there. The schools there are very fine, and I should like to see some of our Normal girls teaching in them. A great many of the teachers are from the east. I had a position offered me in one of them, and I would have accepted it had I not returned to North Carolina. The salaries here are much better than at home, even the country school teachers are well paid. The "Parent-Teacher Clubs", of which there are a great many in this state, are wonderfully assisting the teachers in their work. They are doing much for the betterment of the health conditions in the schools and are furnishing wholesome lunches for the children at a nominal cost, and they provide them free to children who cannot afford to pay for them.

The Oregon women are very progressive, and besides attending to their homes, they find time for much outside work. They are interested in church, social welfare, club and political work. In the latter they are becoming as proficient and active as the men. Since the right to vote has been granted to Oregon women, they are striving to keep themselves posted upon questions of the day and as to the ability and character of the

candidates for office so that they may use their rights intelligently. We have a little different form of state government here from that at home. Different measures, which a certain number of citizens wish passed, upon the signing of a number of names to the petition, are put before the voters of the state and are voted on directly by them. The candidates for the party nominations are also voted on directly by the citizens at a primary election instead of in the party conventions. I have already had the privilege of voting twice since Oregon women were enfranchised, once on several measures which were put before the people, and once for our party candidates a few days ago. I believe woman suffrage is proving a good thing for Oregon, for I believe the women will soon make it a dry state. They have put the saloons out of business here in Clatskanie by electing a dry city council.

I attend the Presbyterian Church here, which is in a flourishing condition now. In 1905, when I taught here, it had just been organized and the building was completed before I left. Besides the minister, I was the only other officer (treasurer). The deacons and elders were elected after the church was dedicated. I have been teaching a class of boys fourteen to sixteen years old for some time, but have gotten another lady to take them for the summer, as I expect to be away for a month or two. I also have had charge of a little church paper, of which I am editor. It is issued once a month under the management of the Senior Bible Class and is intended to assist in the betterment of the church, Sunday school and community. The paper supports any movement which will be of benefit to the town as well as to the churches.

My mother, my sisters, and I have joined the Oregon Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy which meets once a month in Portland at the Portland Hotel, and we have met some charming southern women at these meetings, which are always interesting as well as instructive. There are about sixty or seventy-five members in this chapter.

And now, last, but not least; in fact, I consider this the most important piece of news about myself—I have a fine big girl, an Oregon product, who will be four years old in a few months. She is very large for her age. Everything grows tall out here where the timber is so high. She scored 95.5 points in the eugenic baby contest in Salem at the State Fair last October a year ago, and won a prize at a baby show in Portland, in which five hundred babies were entered. The only defects the doctors found when they examined her was that she was a little over weight and her arms were a trifle short. She is a great lover of pets of all kinds, and is devoted to the chickens and ducks. I think she will make a regular farmer.

I hope when she grows old enough I will be so situated that I can send her back to the Normal for her college education. I taught in the primary department for four years, so learned a number of songs, stories and poems which Serena has learned and enjoys. She memorizes quickly and seldom forgets anything she hears or learns.

I had not intended writing such a lengthy letter, but I kept thinking of things I wished to tell you about.

ANNETTE MORTON RICE, '02.

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